of the best lowvers in the House (Mr. Chipman) closed the discussion last night with the extraordinary proposition that although these Dovie ballots may be bribed, corrunted and fraudulent, that, imasmuch as there is no legislative provision declaring that a bribed vote shall be void, there fere the votes are good and valid and sufficient to elect member of this House and to keep him in his seat. Is that the proposition which the centleman stated to

Mr. Ghipman-I made no such proposition. My propo sition is that until those ballots are proven to be

Mr. Cockran-Surely the gentleman did not take twenty I understood the gentlement's argument vesterday, it was that all the proof pointed to a corruption of these Dorle ballets. That is the naked to be minutes to establish that proposition. (Laughter ballets. That is the naked, hald proposition that I desire to submit to the members of the minority. If there were no contests before the House, if Mr. Noves sat in this seat, and nobody questioned his right to represent his district, and it became appearent to the members of this ody that one single vote cast for him had been purchased. body that one single vote cast for him had been purchased, that he was the beneficiary of one single vote acquired by corrupt and discreditable methods, it would be the duty of this House, in order to sustain the Constitution, to expel him as something too unclean to merit contact with honorable men. (Loud applause.)

Sir, I would not barter the record of the Democratic party on contested election cases for fifty such cases as this in this House. I would not purpose the education

this in this House. I would not surrender the advantage we enjoy in contrast with your conduct of marching down to districts where majorities of 7,000 or 8,000 were wiped out and the case rushed through on the floor of this House. Now, when the people of the United States have fisen and reduced you to a few shattered, shivering have fisen and reduced you to a few shattered, shive imprements outside of the breastworks for that record, to think that a gentleman from the great State of Virginia should think proper to place himself at your head and feel that that is a captaincy of which he ought to be proud, and that he should appeal to the Democratic side upon the basis that corruption and bribery are equally upright in the eves of the lend with honesty and patriotism: (Loud applause on the Democratic side,) I do not blame the gentleman on the Democratic side.) I do not blame the gentleman from Virginia for the attitude he has taken upon this floor. though I deplore the fact that he should be found in bad

But I appeal to every side of the House. I have a But I appeal to every side of the House. I have a right to appeal to you gentlemen on the Republican side. I have fought side by side with you when one of your own men was assailed by what I conceived to be an unjust report. I hope that before this vote is recorded there will be found some men on the Republican side of the House to declare their belief that purchased votes are not the expression of the popular will; and that no title to a seat can be founded upon a record teinted with brilery. Corruption and I rand, and which seeks to establish itself. corruption and fraud, and which shoks to establish itself only by availing itself of a technicality, injected into the case by the report of the majority. (Loud applause.)

Mr. O'Ferrael rose to reply and to make the closing argument in favor of Noves. The speech of the gentleman from New-York reminded him of a little structure. The belated traveller was journeying over a country road, in the midst of a storm. His horse he country road, in the midst of a storm. His horse he guided by the glare of the lightning. But although the storm was a ferre one the flashes were infragrant. the storm was a fierce one, the flashes were infrequent, while the pents of thunder were incessant. Finally, the wayfarer sent up the invocation, "Oh, Lord, I would like to have a little more light and not quite so much noise." (Long continued laughter.)

The gentleman from New-York bad undertaken to Democrat. The gentleman state of the persons in his ment, but had been buried in the archives of the ran) held himself above all other persons in his ment, but had been buried in the archives of the ran) held himself above all other persons in his ment, but had been buried in the archives of the ran). Democracy. What was the gent'eman's record in contested election cases? In the Lth Congress there was the gentleman had voted against the unanimous Democratic report of the Committee on Elections. gentleman said that he (Mr. O'Ferrall) was found in bad company now; where did the gentleman find himself then? In this Congress the House had heard the case of Craig against Stewart. Where was the one of the Democrats voting came from Mr. Blair blinself. gentleman then? against the Democratic majority of the Committee on Elections. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Feilows) had stated that the confestant was not a resident of the district from which he claimed to be elected If he were correctly informed, neither Mr. Fellows nor Mr. Cockran lived in the districts they represented.

Mr. Cockran-Like all the other statements of the gentleman, that statement is incorrect as to me. Mr. O'Ferrall-The gentleman always wants to be independent, and he is always wrong when he is inde-

pendent. (Laughter.) Continuing, Mr. O'Ferrall declared that party zealots could not lead him away from the path of duty. He did not belong to that small class of Democrats with would act on unwarrantable assumptions and perverted facts in order to retain a Democrat on the floor. There was a little secret history in regard to this case. (As Mr. O'Ferrall uttered these words the interest instantly became intense.) He would not have referred to it were it not for the speech made yesterday by the genwere it not for the speech made yesterday by the section of the Commissishing (Nr. Allen). In that speech made yesterday by the general friends of the Democratic on the Committee on Elections was in favor of cratic on the Committee on Elections was in favor of the Employer of the Catholic hierarchy to bring about the definition of the Committee on Elections was in favor of cratic on the Committee on Elections was in favor of the Catholic hierarchy to bring about the confidence and respect of every individual in that statement. He stood here now to deny the matter without committing the definition of the matter without committing the power of the Catholic hierarchy to bring about the confidence on the committee had change gainst him, let him present it and it would be cached, the would not do an injustic to a harm who had as a stood as the policy of the credit of Pope Leo XIII, the would not do an injustic to a harm who had as soon as made to him. He would not do an injustic to a harm who had as soon as made to him. That attempt him, much less to his worthy colleagues on the committee, because they were all his personal friends. They would hear him the beauth of the confidence and respect of every individual in that the proposed of the Cutholic hierarchy to bring about the favored that he confidence on Elections was in favor of the Catholic hierarchy to bring about the favored that he confidence and respect the end of every individual in that the power of the Cutholic hierarchy to bring about the favored that he confidence and respect to every individual in that the power of the Cutholic hierarchy to bring about the favored that he confidence and respect to every individual in that the power of the Cutholic states are fond to both, and the proposed to the confidence and respect to the charge of the Cutholic states are fond to both, and the people of the Cutholic states are fond to both, and the proposed to the confidence and respect to the cathed. It is understood that the confidence and respect to every individ tleman from Mississippi (Mr. Allen). In that speech

being, much less to his worthy colleagues on the committee, because they were all his personal friends. They would bear him out in the statement that he had been assailed by a pro bono publice gentleman, who had criticised his Democracy. He did not have to go around in his country wearing on the lapel of his coat a label with the words "I am a Democrat." (Applause, laughter, cheers and great coansion.)

It had been charged that he was warped in his judgment, because he preferred a certain gentleman ior the next Democratic memination for resident. He supposed that as an American citizen he had the right to exercise the privileze of expressing his choice. He did prefer a certain gentleman, he preferred a great big man, (Laughter and apphause.) He preferred a man who was a lion and not a fox. (Cheers and sonsation.) He preferred a man who stood out before the country, head and shoulders above every other living Democrat of this age—a man who knew no North, no South, no East, no West—a man who knew no North, no South, no East, no West—a man who knew one people, a man whose home was the United States—the manifecent and grand Grover Cleveland of the State of New-York. (Great applause).

The gentleman from Mississippi had given utterance to the sentiment that as in the last Congress the Republicans had stood together, the Democrats should stand together now. If that was what the gentleman shot of Democracy.

Mr. Allen said that in his remarks he had especially disclaimed that the Democrats should follow the notices observed by the Republicans. What he meant when he said that the Democrats should follow the notices observed by the Republicans. What he meant when he said that the Democrats should stand together was that the man who would hold one good Democrat up as an owl and another as a lion was creating dissension in the Democrats should stand together was that the man who would hold one good Democrat up as an owl and another as a lion was creating dissension in the Democratic hordinal stand together.)

Mr. O'Ferral

(Laughter.)
Mr. Allen-And I never will be a lion of a man
who fights Democrats as you do. (Laughter.)
Mr. O'Ferrall--I fight fraud, than heaven, whether
I fight it in the Republican ranks or in the Democratic

I fight it in the Republican ranks or in the Democratic ranks. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. O'Ferrall's speech the previous question was ordered, without division. The question recurred on the resolutions of the minority as a substitute for the resolutions of the minority as a substitute for the resolutions of the minority, which can be not the first rote was taken on the first resolution of the minority, which can a substitute) declared that Noyes was not elected. This was carried—ven. 104: nars. 98—amid audianse on the Democratic side.

Forty Democrats voted to sustain the report of the majority. There was no break in the Republican ranks.

majority. There was no oreas in the responsibilities reachts.

Then came the vote on the second substitute resolution of declaring Rockwell entitled to his seat. This was agreed to—reas, 120; have, 100.

Then Mr. Eryan, of Nebraska, came forward with a motion to recommit with instructions to the committee to take further testimony bearing upon the sixteen Doyle votes and the twenty-eight marked Isaliots. This was defented—vers, 110; have, 125—and then the resolutions as amended were agreed to without further opposition.

The House then took a recess antil 8 o'clock—this evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

CHARLES H. MURRAY'S REMOVAL. Washington, April 22 (Special).—The removal of Charles H. Murray as special attorney for the Immigra-

tion Bureau in the office of United States District-Attorney Mitchell is interpreted in some quarters as an attempt on the part of the Administration to serve notice upon office-holding aspirants for the honor of Minneapolis as delegates that they must either be in favor of the renomination of General Harrison or else be prepared to fall victims of the official wrath. Of course, nothing could be further from the truth, and it is almost needless to add that the Administration pursues no such suicidal policy. As a matter of fact, the services of Mr. Murray were dispensed with because of the necessity of reducing expenditures. In addition to this, there was no work to be done which would have warranted the further employment of Mr. Murray, and it was upon a statement to that effect made by the District-Attorney that Mr. Murray was This removal itself was determined on more than three weeks ago. The fact that Mr. Murray is a friend of Mr. Platt had nothing whatever to do with his removal. Within a week or ten days at the utmost, further removals in the Immigration Bureau will be ordered, all in the line of retrenchment and economy Such a course is deemed necessary in view of the probability that Congress will order the fund derived from the collection of the head-tax to be covered here-after into the general Treasury. In other words, the immigration Bureau will find itself obliged to ask in the future for specific appropriations, and will no longer be able to draw upon the head money fund for any and every purpose it sees fit.

PEERLESS IN EVERY RESPECT brough trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL,

FURTHER DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

MR. CHANDLER ON BLAIR'S REJECTION AND MR. ** DANIS ON CAHENSLY'S MEMORIAL

TO THE POPE. Washington, April 22.-The Chinese Exclusion bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Chandler proceeded to present testimony as to the continuous introduction of Chinese from Canada and British Columbia, in order to show the need of more stringent laws to prevent the influx of Chinese over the land border. He favored the seventh section of the House bill providing the penalty of imprisonment in a penitentiary for Chinamen so introduced. In the course of his remarks be referred to the Scott Act of October 1, 1888, as a violation of the treaty with China. The term "violation" did not suit Mr. Teller, who suggested the use of the term "abrogation" or "repeal" instead Mr. Chandler thought that it made no difference whether the word "abrogation" or the word "violation" was used. In proceeding with his argument, Mr. Chandler said that there was no more difficulty about amending the House bill than there was about agreeing to the substitute reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations

Mr. Dawes-Does the Senator mean to say that because we have violated the treaty once we may do so

twice? Mr. Chandler-I think that that is a very fair argument-yes. There is no proposition before the Senate

Mr. Dawes-To violate it again ! Mr. Chandler-Yes

Mr. Dawes-And the justification is that we violated Mr. Chandler-Yes; and there is nothing here that

does not propose to violate it again.

In reply to a question by Mr. Hiscock, Mr. Chandler said that the Chinese Government had never assente to the partial abrogation of the treaty. It had refused to receive the new Minister from the United States on the ground that Congress had passed the Scott law. He went on to say that the Chinese Government was not in a condition to expect the United States to refrain from passing such laws against Chinese immigration as might seem good to Congress. There were only two Senators, he said, who could ever expect to be received by the Chinese Government as Ministers. These were Mr. Sherman and Mr. O'Ferra'l rose to reply and to make the closing Mr. Butler. He was free to admit that he thought the

respondence of the State Department with the Chine Government and Mr. Denby, on the subject of Mr. Blair's rejection as Minister. He referred particularly, with much acerbity of language, to the fact that the dispatch of the State Department of October lecture him on his duty as a Virginian and as a 6 (explaining and defending the position of Mr. Blair bemocrat. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Cock-had not been communicated to the Chinese Garage had not been communicated to the Chinese Govern-25, 1892, directed it to be done forthwith. As bear case against Mr. White, of Indiana, a Republican, and ing upon and explanatory of Mr. Denby's action, Mr. he gentleman had voted against the unanimous Demoemployment of the Chinese Government at a large salary, and another of them held the post of Secretary of the Legation. He (Mr. Chandler) could not learn at the State Department whether those were facts or not, although he had inquired; but his information

Mr. Davis, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that in his judgment many momentous things were involved in the question. The entire question of immigration, its equality, its extent and its fearful degeneration afforded a theme not only for profound thought, but for profound apprehension He looked upon the bill as a rank, radical, unblushing, unmitigated repudiation of every treaty obligation remaining between the United States and China. Mr. Davis went on to say that there was no fear of the submergence of 65,000,000 people by the 200,000 Chinese now in the country; and repeated that the Chinese Government was not anxious for its people to come to the United States. But how was it, asked, with the Governments of the Western Hemisphere? There was more matter for profound con-sideration, he thought, in the attempts of Mr. Cahensly, who had submitted to the Pope last year a proposition intended to denationalize American in-stitutions and to supplant them by the institutions of and ebility. as many nationalities as were to be found in America.
than there was in all the Chinese questions that had arisen since 1858. Mr. Caheesly proposed to use the confidence and respect of every individual in that property of the Cathella blanching property is an empty of a confidence and respect of every individual in that the reprobation of Archhistop Ireland. This Mr. Caliensley (Mr. Davis said) was not a priest but a layman, a member of the Prusslan Diet. In the emerial which he presented to the Vatican, he chilmed that the want of representation of the different nationalities of emigrants in the episcopate was one of the chief causes of describin on the part of the Catholic forces; and that, hence, it was derganized into a distinct parish. He went on to make quotations from the memorial presented to the Pope by Mr. Cahensley. Never, he said, had there been a more infamous attempt to prostitute religious power to political purposes than was expressed in that memorial. This man, he said, was no inconsiderable man. He was a man who could combine allies. It had been stated that Mr. Van Schloeser, the German representative at Rome, was in hearty accord with him and backed up his memorial; and that Austrian families of high rank and royal and noble circles were interested in the scheme. But it was to the glory of the American hierarchy that it had fought the proposition. "Perhaps," Mr. Davis said in conclusion, "I have gone out of my way to bring up this subject now; but it so far dwarfs, by continui, the danger to be appreman, he said, was no inconsiderable man. He was



Clifford Blackman

Spring

Medicine

epidemic of "the grip" and other discusses, the unhealth-ful winter, close confinement indoors and carries-ness in diet, have caused accumulation of impurities in the blood which must be expelled before you can feel well and strong again. The universal praise given Hood's Swaparilla should convince you that it is the ideal Spring Medicine.

"My little boy had Scarlet Fever when four years old, and it left him very weak and with blood poisoned by canker. His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings intense.

For 7 Weeks He Could Not Even Open His Eyes

took him twice during that time to the Eve and Far In from a Charles Street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sar-aparilla and it soon cured him. very life. I am always ready to praise

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Because of the wonderful good it did my son." ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2,888 Washington-st., Boston. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Jaundice, Sick Head-

"NOTHING LIKE IT"



LOWELL GROCER HAS TO SAY OF AYER'S

// Sarsaparilla AS A SPRING MEDICINE.

LOWELL, MASS., Dec. 2, 1891. "A year ago last spring, my partner died, and the whole burden and responsibility of a large grocery business, fell upon me. The increased care and hard work, in connection with the low state of : my blood, from which I had always

suffered during the early spring, so severely taxed my strength that I became all run down, had no appetite, was weak, nervous, and endured all the torments which headache, indigestion, general debility, and total loss of energy, could possibly inflict. The medicines recommended me by my physicians did no more good than so much water. AYER'S Sarsaparilla being favorably brought to my attention, I tried it, and, in a short time, began to feel better. I continued to take this medicine for nearly two months, at the end of which time I felt like a new man. My appetite, energy, and strength returned, my food digested perfectly, and all traces of headache and nervousness disappeared. I am convinced that if I had not taken AYER'S Sarsaparilla, instead of being strong and well, when the WARM WEATHER set in, I should have been confined to my bed, under the doctor's care, and totally unable to attend to business. I am a thorough believer in the merits of AYER'S Sarsaparilla for restoring to healthy, vigorous action, the vital organs of the body, when they have become weakened or exhausted from any cause. As a spring medicine, there is nothing like it." WM. H. BROWN.

Has cured others, will cure you

At the close of Mr. Davis's speech, without any action on the Chinese bill, the Senate went into executive session and at 5 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

GENERAL BUSSEY REFUTES THE CHARGES. THEY ARE STRICKEN FROM THE RECORD OF THE RAUM INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Washington, April 22.-Assistant Secretary Bussey to-day appeared before the Raum Investigating Committee in response to certain charges made against him by a witness (Dugan) before the committee. The testimony of that witness, he said, had been spread brondcast by the newspapers generally. When he had read the assault that had been made upon him he had telephoned to the Treasury Department and asked for the papers filed there when he was an applicant for the office of Collector of the Port of New-Orleans. He had those papers with him now. He had been in business in New-Orleans and had failed, after having transacted more than \$25,000,000 of business. The failure had been brought about by the panic of 1873 and by the fallure of parties who owed him \$100,000. He had settled with his creditors for 25 cents on the dollar. In less than two months he had paid 100 cents on the dollar. If gentlemen could find any claim he owed to-day in Louistana, Mississippi or Arkansas he was willing to pay 32 for 31 for it. He then proceeded to rend the indorsements which he had received at the time that he was an applicant for the place of Collector. The indorsements, which came from prominent men of New-Orleans belonging to both political parties, were strong and highly enlogistic of Mr. Bussey's character

was closely questioned by Mr. Enlose as to the length of time that he had been absent from the flureau on leave of absence. Mr. Enlose inquired whether in July, 1800, the witness had not gone to Vermont on leave. The witness replied that he had. Mr. Enlos inquired whether he did not travel at Government expense Witness replied that he did. He was on official duty and his leave tad began when he was in Vermont. In order to pay his own fare he would have been obliged to return to Washington and take the journey

Mr. Enloe-Then you made your official duties fit in with your leave! Mr. Butterfield-No. I made my leave fit in with

my official duties. Representative Little, a member of the committee moved that that portion of the witness Dugan's festi-

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Washington, April 22.-Mr. Heav, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to day to amend Section 766 of the Revised Statutes (which authorizes appeals to the Circuit Court of the United States from State courts, in cases where the person convicted claimed to have acted under the authority of any statute of the United States or under the authority of any foreign power). The amendment isto add to the section the words "provided that said appeal shall not stay execution in capital cases, unless accompanied by an order from the judge from whose decision such appeal is taken restraining the sheriff or other officer from executing the sentence of the trial judge. The bill was passed with an additional amendment, "or unless such order be obtained from such justice of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Senate bill appropriating \$64,000 for William and Mary College of Virginia for occupation and damages by United States troops during the war was taken from the calendar and passed.

The Urgent Deficiency bill was then taken up, and some of the amendments agreed to were these:

Appropriating \$25,000 for the expense of representation of the United States at the Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid in 1892.

Appropriating \$100,000 for continuing the work of the Eleventh Census.

The bill as amended was then passed, and the calendar was then taken up. Bills upon it were disposed

of as follows:

House bill to amend the act of January 19, 1886 (providing for the discharge of the duties of the President in case of his d-ath, etc.) by providing that the Secretary of Agriculture shall come in after the Secretary of Agriculture shall come in after the Secretary of the interior. Passed.

Senate joint resolution extending an invitation to the King and Queen Regent of Spain and the descendants of Columbias to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition. Passed.

Joint resolution requesting the toan from Spain of certain articles (Columbian Telles) for the World's Columbian Exposition. Passed.

Extending an invitation to the Presidents of the American Republies and the Governors of the American Colonies to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition. Passed.

A discussion on the pension question was precipitated by a bill increasing the pension of a soldier of the Mexican War (John Kinney) from \$5 to \$20 a month. Mr. Vilsa moved a substitute for the bill, which was agreed to, and the bill passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to increase to \$12 a month the pension of every pensioner who is now on the rolls at \$5 a month on account of services in the Mexican War, and who is wholly disabled for manual labor and is in such desitinte circumstances that \$5 a month is insufficient to provide him with the necessaries of life.

THE SENATE AND ARMY APPROPRIATIONS. Washington, April 22.—The Army Appropriation bill, reported to the Senate to-day by Mr. Stewart from the Committee on Appropriations, shows a smaller protionate increase than any of the regular appropria-tion bills that have passed through the hands of the committee this session. As it passed the House the

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hended from the Crinese that I could not refrain bill carried a total appropriation of \$24,266,899, and and of little consequence. How shall be fare now that as reported to the Senate, the total is \$24.511,409, and the party is split into warring factions, its organizaincrease of \$254,000. The most important change tion committed against him; and in case Mr. Harrison was the excision of the clause prohibiting the payment he renominated, he has to meet a victorious adversary of money for transportation of troops over non-conded lines owned or operated by the Union Pacific mended himself to the respect of the country." Railread Company. The committee also struck out the clause cutting off the extra pay of adjutants and dent Cleveland, Colonel Watterson makes known now inserting an allowance equi to that of a mounted for the first time what has heretofire been only sus to acting paymasters and officers acting as quarter-masters and commissaries, and fixed the number of

> INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONGRESS. THE EFFORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION LIKELY TO BE CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

Washington, April 22 (Special).-Renewed infimations, more or less official, that the Administration is likely to carry through successfully its project for an international monetary conference are accepted here all a clever dreamer. I both admire and like him. as indicating that the negotiations begun last Desatisfactory points. As announced in these disgotiations with the British anthorities as to the conditions on which England would enter an international conference, her participation being considered almost ndespensable to the success of any international monetary agreement. Mr. Lincoln opened a cormonetary agreement. has been exceedingly active for several months in endeavoring to arrange the preliminary of a conof his own choice, I should say that the Hon. Thomas

agreement is highly probable. It is understood that agreement is highly probable. It is understood that the limitations proposed by England have now been submitted to other leading European Governments, and sat a conference which will include all the great ommercial Powers can be arounged without much orther difficulty. The consent of Great British to

The credit for arranging the conference, which will great, will thus fail exclusively to the Administration which has carried on the present negotiations under authority given by legislation of some years igo and with no instructions at all from the present ingress. The Teller international conference resolueffered in December, was held over the Senate on account of the progress of these negotiations, and it will now remain unacted

apon. The House has also had before it several amiliar conference resolutions, but no one has been

similar conference resolutions, but no one has been even reported upon. The calling of a conference, following on the breis of a decisive defeat in Congress of the free-column movement, will have the undoubted effect of settling the silver agristion for the present, and the credit of this great public service, if the conference is successfully beld, will go without question to the President and be scored as an additional triumph for his Administration.

It is said here, on fair authority, that formal invitations to participate in the conference are likely to be issued within the next six weeks. It was not to be expected that the silver extremists in Congress would be entirely pleased with the news that the Administration had succeeded in arranging for a conference. Senators Teller and Stewart both stated to-day that they expected he results from the gathering, and it is apparent that they look with little favor on a project which will take the wince vitality out of the free columns age agitation for at least a year to come.

CALL OF THE NATIONAL SILVER COMMITTEE. Washington, April 22.-The National Silver Com nittee, at its meeting to-day, decided to call a National bi-metallic convention, to meet in this city on Thurs-day, May 26, 1802. The formal call, which will be

bi-metallic convention, to meet in this only on their day, May 26, 1892. The formal call, which will be accompanied by a brief address, will be issued to-morrow evening.

It is ascertained from talks with members of Congress who attended by Invitation the meeting of the silver Committee last night that it was perfectly harmonious, and that the interest in, and the demand for, silver regislation by this Congress shows no abatement. Indeed, the hope was expressed that an opportunity might yet be afforded during the present session for some action on the Bland bill, or, if that is not possible on some other measure. The proposition for an international monetary conference to consider the silver question received little attention from persons who addressed the meeting, and, indeed, it was only incidentally mentioned. There were a number of public men other than those already mentioned at the meeting fast night, including Senators Stewart, Sanders, Powers, Daniel, Shoup, and Mr. Bartine, of Nevada. A number of strong expressions were heard from men who declared that they would not vote for a I residential candidate who was against free colinge. A bimetallic lengue was a topic of disension, and the general impression was that such a lengue ought to be formed.

RECLASSIFICATION OF MAILS.

RECLASSIFICATION OF MAILS.

Washington, April 22.—The House Committee on Postoffices and Postronds today ordered a favorable report upon the bill consolidating third and fourth lass mail matter under the head of third class, and fixing the rate of postage at 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. All the conditions as to



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wrapping, permissible printing, etc., now applicable to fourth-class matter, are to apply to the third-class matter, in addition to the privilege now conferred upor that class.

HENRY WATTERSON'S VIEWS. SUGGESTING MANY CANDIDATES FOR PLACES ON

THE TWO TICKETS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERRUNE. Washington, April 22.-In the opinion of Henry Watterson, who is on a vist to Washington, both Cleveland and Hill are out of the race, "If the Chicago

Convention is a deliberative body and not a mere howling machine." He tells "The Post" that the Democrats can elect any one capable of "uniting" the party, but falls to state how this is to be done. Of "available" candidates, he has a basketful. goes without saying," he exclaims, "that my personal preference is a Kentuckian, Senator Carltsle. But I should not allow this preference to cut any figure in my opinion except that Mr. Carlisle is preeminently and originally identified with the issue of tariff reform; that the younger generation of tariff reformers, Mr. Cleveland included, have followed his lead from the beginning; that his six years' service as Speaker of the House, a place next as hard to fill as the White House, showed him a just, calm. upright, conservative man, commending him to the best interests of the country. His abilities are un disputed, and his services and experience in public equip him abundantly for the larger duties of the

"But any good man will sult me and I think any good man can win. Starting in the East with Russell, a triffa young, but still of age and old enough to vote, and ending in the West with Palmer, a triffe old perhaps, but still a hero in vitality and a boy in feeling, we have three good Democratic Governors—Flower in New-York, Pattison in Pennsylvania and Boics in Iowa. Any one of these, or any two of them united, would make a ticket on which the Democratic masses could unite. But, besides These, there are two Demo crats hid in the bushes, whom the foliage does not entirely conceal, in whom, it seems to me, there are splendid possibilities. They are William R. Morrison, of Illinois, and Henry W. Slocum, of New-York. We could elect Morrison and Slocum or Slocum and Morrison as easy as falling off a log."

Colonel Watterson discusses at some length the Cleveland-Hill feud, maintaining on the whole the ground he took when he addressed Governor fill in November, 1891, in a letter which "miscarried" in more ways than one. That letter is still fresh in the minds of most renders. What he says now simply amplifies his former utterances on this subject, and it would not be worth while quoting him now but for a frank, generous and manly tithute he pays the President. "Mr. Cleveland," says he, "dil not (carry the State of New-York) when he had the prestige of possession behind him and a united party in front of him. He did not when he had a compatitor supposed to be weak did not when he had a competitor supposed to be weak

Talking of the celebrated tariff message of Presiofficer of the mak of the adjutant. It also struck out the paragraph assigning the duty of paymasters to acting paymasters and officers acting as quarter within ten days after he sent his great message to Congress he caused an interview to be prepared taking officers of the pay corps at twenty-five instead of twenty, as fixed by the House. The only new item upon the urgent advice of friends, among them Mr. chase of machine guos, musket calibre. Interesting is what Colonel Watterson thinks of

Grover Cleveland. Says he: "He is a man of ability, integrity and courage. But he is not the only Democrat in America worthy to be followed. To say that he is is to confess a kind of vassalage, to abandon freedom of thought and choice and, in short, to put a dog collar on a great party. On the practical side. Mr. Cleveland is a pains Dking and hard worker, conscientions and fearless; on the intellectual and spirit-Put I can be no man's man, and as it seems to me cember for such a gathering have now reached a highly that Mr. Cleveland is wholly unavailable at this timethat lds nomination is to invite if not to insure de patches at that time, President Harrison early in the feat-I am against it. Men are nothing. They are winter instructed Minister Lincoln to enter into ne here to day and gone to morrow. Principles, measures. ideas live for all time. But excuse my warmth. am a bit of a crank when I get on the subject of personal liberty."

The interview ends with a glimpse at the Republic

can camp. Colonel Watterson assumes that General respondence with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen, and Harrison will be renominated, and then taking up other orackett Reed would make a good race, because the

THE HUDSON RIVER PRIDGE.

HEARING BUFORE THE HOUSE COMMERCE COM-MITTER-ANOTHER BILL INTRODUCED.

Washington, April 22,-The House Commerce Com Is afternoon. The members of the special committee the West End Association of New-York (which is posed to the bill) posent at the committee room w. W. W. McFarland, Thomas S. Ormiston, James D. Card, Postania P. P. ittise gave persons opposing and persons favoring the New-York and New-Jersey hildge proposition a hearing this afternoon. The members of the special committee present to the bill) present at the committee room ers W. W. McFarland, Thomas S. Ormiston, James D. Card, Benjamin F. Romaine and James A. Deer ng, of counsel for the committee. Mesers. George ereen, Philip B. Thompson, jr., and R. Floyd Clark represented the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, in favor of the bill. Willis Helly, Mayor Grant's private secretary, presented to the committee a letter from Mayor Grant containing a protest against the

The hearing began with the presentation by Mr. Holly of Mayor Grant's letter protesting against the construction of the bridge, and the resolution of the New-York Common Council in the same line. Grant in his letter also points out provisions of the bill which he regards as in conflict with the State constitu tion and liable to lead to a conflict between the State and National authorities.

James A. Deering, of the West End Association, also

protested on the ground that the approaches would ruin vast amounts of property in the riverside portion of the city, and that the railroad terminal facilities would do much to decrease the value of real estate. A brief presented to the committee in behalf of the West End Association sets forth that the opponents of the bill consider it wholly had in form and satisfance, and that it could not be amended in any

way to remove its objectionable features.

Mr. Lindenthal, the engineer of the North River Bridge Company, also spoke in opposition to the bill, giving as his reasons that the traffic across the river was not sufficient to justify building two bridges, and but if there were two bridges one would kill the other, and it would end in there being no bridge at W. W. McFarland, also of the West End Asso tation, opposed the bill.

Fillip B. Thompson, jr., counsel for the company prefaced his remarks with the statement that the pro poved bridge had been approved by the Secretary of War. The company asked the passage of the bill s that no question might hereafter arise as to its ob truction of free navigation. The North River Bridge to asserted, had been authorized by Congress against the protest of the people of New-York, and in viola tion of the sintutes of New-Jersey and New-York Mr. Lindenthal dealed that this was so, and said no crooked means had been employed to secure the charter from the Legislature,

Another bill to authorize the New-York and New Jersey bridge companies to construct a bridge across the Hudson River between New-York City and the state of New-Jersey was introduced by Mr. Dunphy to-day. It provides, among other things, that the clear height and span of the bridge shall conform to the dimensions in like structures heretofore au-thorized by Congress for the protection of navigation at New-York City on said river, and that it shall not be south of One-hundred-and-fortieth-st., New-York.

THE MODUS VIVENDI PROCLAIMED. Washington, April 22.-The President has issued an executive order promulgating the new modus vivendi between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of seals in Bebring Sea.

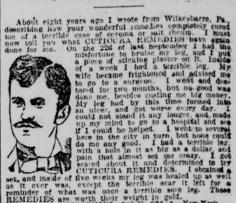
CONFERENCE ON THE BANK BILL. Washington, April 22.-In the House to-day, on motion of Mr. Bacon, of New-York, the Senate amendments to the House bill to promote the safety of National banks, were non-concurred in, and a conference committee was ordered. The principal point of difference between the two houses is the Senate amend-

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ment allowing the banks to extend their circulation to the full amount of bonds deposited.

CONSULS NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, April 22.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Consuls—Dwight Moore (now vice-consul), at Aden, Arabia; George T. Lincoln, of Connecticut, at Antwerp; Joseph A. Jones, of Massachusetts (now consul at Adeu, Arabia), at Zanzibar. CHANGES IN EXPRESS BUSINESS.

The express business of the Reading Railroad system

will be conducted by Westcott's Express after May 1.

will be conducted by rendered necessary by the leases.

This change is partly rendered necessary by the leases of the New-Jersey Central and the Lehigh Valley. The retiring company is Dodd's Express, but the officers of the Reading any that there is nothing but economical significance in the change.

CONCERT GIVEN BY A GLEE CLUB. The New-York Bank' Glee Club gave a concert at Lonox Lyceum last night. Every seat in the house was occupied. The club was heard in a number of pleasing dees. The solosts were Madam Lillian Blauvelt, seprence; Miss Rosa Sudarska, pianist; Frederick Harvey, tener; Charles Roberts, Riocutionist. E. D. Jardine was the

A complimentary concert will be given to H. R. Humphries, the conductor of the club, at the Lenox Lyceum

DEAD IN A HOTEL FROM HEART DISEASE. Frank M. Roberts, said to be an iron manufacturer of Pitteburg, was found dead in his room at the Gilsey House Pittshurg, was found dead in his room at the Gilsey House yesterday, where he had been staying since April 17. He was forty-nine years old and had a wife and two children in Pittsburg. For ten years he had been in the habit of staying at the Gilsey House on his visits to this city. He seemed perfectly well when he went to bed on Thursday night at II o'clock. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a chambermaid, in passing through the hall, noticed a light burning in Mr. Roberts's room, and reported the fact to the office. The clerk broke open the does.

Dr. J. A. Irwin, of No. 18 West Twenty-ninth-st., was called in end said that death was due to heart disease.

THE EASTERN STORM VIRTUALLY OVER. Washington, April 22.-The storm has moved frem Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence Valley. The centre of the clearing condition has moved from Colorado to Eastern Ransas. Ram has falled in the lower lake region and the

For New-England, showers, clearing in the afternoon or night; southerly winds, shifting to northw cooler except stationary temperature on Long Island Sound

cooler except stationary temperature on Long I and in Eastern Maine; fair Sunday.

For Eastern New-York, rain in the morning; fair in the afternoon; fair Sunday; cooler Saturday night, winds becoming northwesterly.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Mary-India and Virginia, fair two days, preceded by rain on the coast; cooler Saturday night; winds becoming northwest-

For the Carolinas, fair two days, preceded by showers

on the coast; cooler.

For Georgia, Florida and Alabama, fair and cooler.
For Mississippi, Louistana and Eastern Texas, fair.
For Ariamsas, fair warmer Sunday.
For Ariamsas, fair warmer Sunday.
For Rentucay fair two days; cooler in the East.
For Rentucay fair two days; warmer Saturday night.
For Mentucay fair two days; warmer Saturday night.
For Minnesota, Idea (Medigan and Wisconsin, fair; slightly warmer.
For Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas and Nebraska, fair; slightly warmer.

For Missouri and Kansas, fair; warmer. For Colorado, fair, followed by showers in the west.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. Night.

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure, as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, April 23, 1 a. m .- Light, but rather ne sistent rain, for and high numidity prevailed vesterday.

The last-named element was about .95 all day. What little wind there was varied between southeasterly and southwesterly. The temperature ranged between 47 and 56 derees, the average (51%) being 10% lower than on the cor responding day last year, and 41s higher than on the cor-In and near this city to-day there will probably be fair weather preceded by fog and possibly a sprinkle of rate; cooler at night.



Hard to seedlow — the great,
griping old-fashioned pill; and
that's not the
standest part of
it, either. Your
troubles are only
beginning when
you get it down.
It's all nonsense. You can
get more good,
and without havler for it, with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant

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